COLORSEUM .- "Cyclorama of London by Day." DALT'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATER .- " Saratoga." GRAND OPERA HOUSE, -" Humpty Dumpty Abroad." NINLO'S GARDEN.—"The Belles of the Kitchen." The Vokes Family.

OLYMPIC THEATER.-At 2 and at 8: "Gabriel Grub." ROBINSON HALL.-At 3 and at 8: "Piccaninules. TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE.-Varieties. UNION SQUARE THEATER.-" Led Astray." WALLACK'S THEATER.-"A Man of Honor." Lester Wallack.

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New-Dork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1874.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

Cartagena has capitulated; 2,600 of the insurgents retreated on board the iron-clas Namancia, in which they sailed for the Algerian coast, and there surrendered to the French authorities. - There has been considerable fighting between the justigents and Government troops in the suburbs of Barcelona. === The Republican volunteers in Madrid are ordered to surrender their arms. === The French Government sauc tions a measure restricting the right of suffrage. = British survivors of the Virginius crew sailed hence for

propriations to pay the sainries of reporters was passed; the resolution of the Finance Committee for the redemption of United States notes in gold coin was discussed; Mr. Frelinghuysen spake on the subject, and presented a bill to secure resumption of specie payments without contracting the currency; eulogies were pronounced on the late James Brooks and W. D. Foster, and resolutions of respect adopted. In the House the Education bill was discussed in the morning hour and postponed tell March; the Naval Appropriation bill was considered In Committee of the Whole; the Senate substitute for the House Salary bill was passed by 226 Yeas to 25 Nays; e new rule, requiring that all bills making appropriations shall be first considered in Committee of the Whole, was adopted. Supervising Architect Mullett has recommended to the Post-Office Committee the forfeiture by the Pacific Mail Company of the additiona aubaidy of \$500,000.

In the caucus of Republican Senators, yesterday, evience was produced showing that Mr. Cushing, during the war, was in communication with Jefferson Davis, at the same time holding confidential relations with the Federal Government. Mr. Conking's resolution approving his nomination to be Chief-Justice was thereupon unanimously defeated. - Mayor Cobblinformed the Boston workingmen that the city could not furnish them with work. —— Jay Cooke and all his partners have made informal statements of the transfers of property made by them to members of their families. a Iowa Senate adopted a resolution denouncing the Salary Grab. ___ Lient.-Gov. R. E. Withers elected United States Scuator from Virginia. === The Texas Legislature organized without opposition from Gov. Davis. - The women of Ohio are closing the liquor saloons by personal visitation and prayer. Destructive fires occurred at Boston and Natick, Mass.

About 19,000 men assembled in Tompkins square contrary to the orders of the authorities, and were driver out by the police ; a sergeant being severely injured and 36 rioters being arrested, === The New-Jersey Southern Railroad Company ceased running trains, their employes refusing to work unless th wages due them are paid. ____ The second annual ball in behalf of the Infant Asylum was given in the Academy of Music. - R. A. Proctor lectured in Brooklyn on "Comets and Meteors." Col. John W. Forney lectured in this city on "Public Life." The New-York Cheap Transportation Company received a report on terminal facilities. ____ The Wine and Spirit Traders' Society made recommendations regarding modifications of the revenue laws. - A wealthy mer chant's wife and daughter were burned to death, and the merchant himself was killed in attempting to escape from his burning home. ==== Gold, 1112, 1114, 1114. Tnermometer, 26°, 32°, 27°.

Speaker Husted still wrestles with the question of Committees, and the result of the struggle are not to be annewed till Meantime the probabilities to-morrow. are clearly outlined in the Albany dispatches, and point to a set of Committees at least as strong in the Reform element as the House staulf.

On the second page of THE TRIBUNE today, we print a series of interesting statements concerning the great house of Jay Cooke & Co., now in bankruptcy. These are made by some of the individual members of the firm, and have a peculiar value as showing what efforts were put forth by those gentlemen to sustain the credit of their house. The report of the Receiver is appended.

The most significant feature of the opening of the New-Jersey Legislature yesterday was the small attendance of lobbyists. At former sessions each railroad company has had its "representative," some of them as many as six of these schemers; and their absence now is a pleasant reassurance that a purer era of legislation is to be begun. The Democrats ings of want the workingmen should look to I tising, to a friend of Smith's, a certain A. H. little one-shave never received any picture books.

have already taken a stand as a party against a repeal of the General Railroad law, and it is safe to presume that the Republicans will not be backward in following so good an example. Gov. Parker's message shows that the finances of the State are in excellent condition, and it gives an interesting review of

State interests. The Republicans thave two out of three of the Canal Commissioners, who have practical supervision of the canals. On the other hand the Canal Board, consisting of the State Engineer, the Commissioners and the Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Controller, Treasurer and Attorney-General, contains only four regular Republicans among its nine members, Mr. Raines holding the balance of power. Under these circumstances Mr. Assemblyman Alberger of Buffalo has introduced a bill to transfer the canal patronage from the Canal Board to the Canal Commissioners. This is what is known among the less refined classes as the "skin game," but we really don't know that Alberger is capable of anything better.

That three persons should lose their lives in a burning building in the daylight in this city, is a serrowful comment on the inadequacy of our machinery for life-saving. Mr. Stiner and his wife and daughter were cut off from the lower part of their dwelling by the flames and smoke; Mr. Stiner was killed by jumping from the upper window; the others perished by suffocation. This is a melancholy story. If there had been-with the multifarious conveniences of the house-a trustworthy fire-escape, or some means of speedy egress by the roof, these lives might have been spared, and the community would not have been shocked by such an occurrence. It is possible that other comfortable city homes are no better equipped than was that now made desolate.

The Broglie Cabinet appears to accept the vote of confidence as fixing it firmly in the possession of power. Its Premier has informed the Committee of Thirty what are the terms of compromise upon which he will be willing to allow the French people to vote in future. He says the Government "will "accept" 25 years of age and three years' continuous residence as the qualifications of a voter. This will disfranchise several millions | men. of young men and a large proportion of the skilled artisans of France-the classes where Republican principles have heretofore been strongest. In this way M. de Broglie, doubtless, hopes he can guard against the annoying recurrence of those Government defeats

which have become of late so monotonously

disagreeable to him.

The Senatorial struggle in Virginia has finally terminated in the election of Lieut .-Gov. R. E. Withers. The successful candidate has had a leading chance from the beginning, the chief obstacle to his victory being the question of locality. He is from Wythe County, in the south-western part of the State. It was claimed by his opponents that as the western citizens of Virginia were already represented by Mr. Johnston in the Senate, the eastern counties should have the seat to be vacated by Mr. Lewis. That argument seems to have been overcome. Lieut .-Gov. Withers was a colonel in the Confederate service; subsequently, he became editor of The Lynchburg News, and was the Conservative candidate for Governor in 1868. Last Fall, he hotly contested the nomination for Governor with Gen. Kemper, and when the Conservatives finally nominated that gentleman, he took the second place on the ticket, and received the largest number of votes cast for any candidate. Possibly his course in that canvass earned the gratitude of his political associates, and facilitated his election for Senator. Mr. Withers has a good reputation as an honest and capable legislator; he is a fair speaker, and is expected to make a first-rate impression in the United States Senate.

This time it is a caucus of Republican Sen ators which asks the President to withdraw his nomination for the Chief-Justiceship. The very natural discovery in the Rebel archives of a letter from Mr. Cushing to Jefferson Davis, President at the time of the Southern Confederacy, recommending a man for office, has furnished the Senate the opportunity to override Mr. Conkling. and rebel against the President's second choice. The President's failure to withdraw the nomination of his own motion, after he had seen this letter, excites great surprise. Whether he will choose to do so now, or prefer to take the chance of forcing the nomination through by a union of the solid Democratic vote with the more faithful of his immediate personal followers in the Senate, remains to be seen. Not the least deplorable feature of this wretched business is the fact that it has assumed the shape of an acrimonious struggle for partisan advantages, in a nomination which should be above all party considerations, and be only controlled by those graver questions as to the safety of the constitutional guarantees for the results of the war which are the basis of the real objection to Mr. Cushing. If the present nomination should now be either rejected or withdrawn, the country, warned by two such experiences, will await with unusual alarm the announcement of Gen. Grant's third choice.

WORKINGMEN'S GRIEVANCES. No one can look at the proceedings of the workingmen in search of occupation which will procure them a living and in protest against a state of things which keeps them and their families hungry, without a lively sympathy and interest. This feeling will not be destroyed by anything the workingmen may do. Their very mistakes and errors only give them a stronger claim upon the forbearance of more fortunate citizens, and upon the consideration of the authorities. If they are out of work through no fault of their own; if they associate in clubs and public meetings because they are out of work; if being gathered together they listen to the criminal and foolish talk of idle and worthless vagabonds, and are thus led into acts which are as unlawful as they are inexpedient, we cannot but recognize in all this a chain of events which, while it does not free the participants from a full responsibility for their acts, entitles their grievances and even their errors to the kindest and most serious judgment of the rest of the community.

It is not unnatural that at the first pinch-

the government for assistance. The laws of political economy are not so clearly understood by the great and the wise of the earth that we should wonder that laboring people do not thoroughly understand them. It is very easy for a deep thinker to formulate an unanswerable argument in regard to the relations of supply and demand, but deep thinkers are rare among hod-carriers, and all these algebraic statements of the relations of supply and demand are as idle wind to a workman who thinks that if the public works were carried on he could get employment and food, and that if they are not, he and his children must go half-fed. It is when his mind is in this state that it is most open to attack from those poisonous rogues who make a sort of living and enjoy the positive delight of short-lived notoriety and influence by stirring up the unemployed laborers to violence and illegality. Every popular cause in the world is infested by them. It was they who smeared the name of the Commune in Paris with infamy. There were few better men in France than Delescluze and Flourens, but they go down to an evil fame in company with the few miscreants who murdered the Archbishop. The great weakness of most "workingmen's movements," so-called, is that they are not conducted by workingmen. For the last few days the city has been full of the doings of two or three idle and talkative fellows who are no more entitled to the name of workingmen than any other paupers or beggars. There is not a millionaire on Manhattan Island who does not do more honest work in a day than these Bankses and Magnires in a week. They subsist by ranting over matters they do not understand and persuading honest mechanics that they can obtain, for them redress for the wrongs under which they suffer. The first thing the laboring men ought to do is to lead these spurious leaders out by the ear. We do not counsel putting them under the pump, for that would be a breach of the peace. Two days ago one of these rowdies, who has been putting himself forward as a champion of the labor movement in Jersey City, assaulted a journalist and nearly killed him, because he would not publish the trash the "reformer" wrote to him every day. His head had been completely turned by the attention and applause he had received in public meetings from thoughtless working-

The disturbance yesterday in Tompkinssquare arose from a mutual misunderstanding and lack of consideration between the authoritses and the crowd. It was a foolish and illadvised thing to attempt to hold the meeting. The more sensible portion of the men out of employment had given it up. They had conferred with the proper municipal officers and had ascertained that the relief they had sought from the city could not legally be rendered. There was nothing more to be said upon that subject. American workingmen, in cold blood, never ask public officers to do unlawful acts. The people who filled Tompkinssquare yesterday morning were of every kind. The most came from curiosity; a few, thinking strong measures were necessary against the city authorities and a sufficient number of insane and enthusiastic foreigners to make a somewhat tough center of resistance to the police. Still, it is difficult for us to see that any serious harm would have resulted from the gathering if a calmer and more politic course had been adopted. The police behaved themselves with such energy and promptness that the community will be apt to condone any excess in that direction. But from the facts at present in our possession, it certainly appears as if the clubbing began before other means of putting an end to the demonstration had been

The occasion, in short, is one which calls for the exercise of all the wisdom and judgment at the disposal of the authorities and of the workingmen. The latter will certainly gain nothing by trying to overawe the City Govthe former would do well to remember that, of all the resources of the law, the locust club is the one which is to be used with the greatest discretion.

WILLIAM WELSH'S LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT.

An open letter written last week to the President by William Welsh of Philadelphia contains a summary of facts to which we

wish to urge attention. Gen. Grant, after his inauguration, expressed so strongly his repugnance to the long established system of frauds upon the Indians in the Interior Department, and his desire to assist in any course which would tend to their removal and the civilization and Christianization of the red man, that, encouraged by this profession, the friends of the Indian in Congress procured the passage of an act authorizing an unpaid Commission of men of tried integrity who were to have joint control with the Department over contracts, expenditures, etc. Such control has never been ceded to it. Its powers, in defiance of the act, have been limited to the giving of advice, which the Department followed or not at its pleasure. Mr. Welsh, the Chairman, being," as he says, "unwilling to assume "responsibilities without any power of control," resigned his office, but has since given no less his time, labor, and influence (at his own cost) to the amelioration of the condition of the Indian, and to the attempt to place white and red man in a different relation toward each other, and to compel at least a decent amount of honesty and justice from the Christian as from the savage. Finding the Indian Ring too powerful to combat except by direct attack, Mr. Welsh now lays before the President the present condition of affairs. This Ring has much more influence in the Interior Department than the Commission, whose powers legally are coextensive and equal with those of the Department so far as Indian affairs are concerned. Contracts are made and secretly carried out by which both the Indians and the Government are swindled, although the penalty is imprisonment for the non-recording of every contract in the returns toffice, where it could be open to public inspection. From the Assistant Secretary of the Interior drawing illegally eight dollars a day while visiting Indian agencies, in addition to his expenses and salary, to the charge of [forty-five dollars per trip for railroad fares to New-York of a clerk going weekly to visit his family, the whole system appears to be permeated with fraud. As an example, Mr. Welsh cites the sale of immense bodies of pine timber, without the knowledge of some of its Indian owners, and against the wish of those who did know it, by Agent Smith, now

Wilder of Minnesota, although another bid was in Smith's hands for a portion of it at a higher price. Gen. Walker, former Commissioner of Indian Affairs, states that his approval of the sale was given in consequence of Smith's representation that the price was a fair one, and that an immediate sale was necessary to relieve the Leech Lake Indians from their pitiable condition of vagabondage and almost starvation. Wilder was to pay \$50,000 down, out of which implements of husbandry, seeds, etc., were to be purchased. 'If this \$50,000 was paid," says Mr. Welsh, 'not one dollar of it has ever reached the United States Treasury, nor were any seeds or implements sent to these poor perishing

Pilager Chippewas." Mr. Welsh urges upon the President and Congress the raising of the salaries of Indian agents, which are now so inadequate as to almost force them into temptation. He also suggests that if the whole Indian service were placed under the control of the Society of Friends, who have showed a devotion to the cause of the red man that he does not find as marked in any other body, there would be a hope of justice, and certainly a large saving to the Government.

The statement comes with the force of securate knowledge, moderation, and the highest integrity on the part of its author. Putting all higher motives aside, it would argue not only humanity but shrewdness in the President to take heed to it or any other argument which would urge him to make his Indian policy as sound in performance as it was pleasing in promise. There was much in his first administration to make his personal sense of justice and honorable dealing a mooted question; but we are a grateful people, and had not yet wiped out the score of "Richmond taken." Since the war, however, popular prejudice has been developed in favor of honesty, or rather the honest majority, content to be driven so long by Crédit Mobilier, or Tweed thieves, have found it necessary to take the reins in their own hands. In the next five years we prophesy simple honesty will be a surer road to popularity than military glory, and Gen. Grant would find the purging of the departments of thieves pay as well as the winning of other and easier battles.

END OF THE MURCIAN REPOLT. The story of the fall of the Murcian insurrection ought to be carefully kept from the Boy of the Period. The buccancering instinct in the breast of all healthy youth would be too much excited by the picturesque narrative of the flight of the vanquished rebels in their stolen iron-clad Numancia from the harbor of Cartagena to the shores of Africa. For several days past, their cause has been hopeless. After the capture of the Atalaya fort, the positions remaining in their hands were untenable, and their desperate attack upon that work was inspired by sense that their campaign was at an end unless they could retake it. They failed in this and at once opened negotiations with the regular army. Gen. Dominiquez offered sufficiently liberal terms to the bulk of the insurgents, but refused to include the ringleaders, the officials who had betrayed their trust, and the officers of the army who had deserted their duty. While this parley was going on, the excepted classes were preparing to dispose of their own cases in a more satisfactory manner than Serrano could have done. Contreras and Galvez, with some 2,500 of their associates who had sinned beyond amnesty, went on board the fine ironclad steamer Numancia and pushed boldly out into the Mediterranean, passing five men-ofwar of the regular navy at the mouth of the harbor. In spite of the predictions of many who said they could not handle her, they steered straight across to the Algerian coast, and, landing at the port of Mers-el-Kébir, gave themselves in charge of the French authorities.

Of course the first words they attered on landing were to accuse the officer in charge of the principal fort of betraying their cause. The masked battery was not a more familiar piece of machinery in the stories by which our soldiers used to account for a repulse, than is treason in the explanations of a Spaniard under similar circumstances. But there is no necessity for any such invention here. The insurrection fought well enough and held out as long as was practicable. Under Castelar and under Salmeron the regulars made steady progress toward the complete investment and reduction of the city, and Serrano found the fruit ripened to his hand when he took possession of the Government. With his usual good luck, he is likely to gain largely by this event. The capture was effected by a member of his own family. The troops lately employed at Cartagena will be set free to operate against the Carlists, and if he can now succeed in dispersing this insurrection, his position will be materially strengthened by it. Even the escape of Contreras and his adherents is an advantage to Serrano. He is thus delivered from the embarrassment of their trial and punishment. The quarrel between Salmeron and Castelar, which resulted finally in the successive downfall of both of them, arose from a difference of opinion in regard to the treatment which these insurgents should receive after the capture of Cartagena. Serrano could not have taken either side without more or less danger. The flight of political culprits always rather an advantage to a government which hesitates to punish them. Gen. Sherman says that when he met Mr. Lincoln at Fort Monroe and asked him whether he should catch Jeff. Davis or let him run, the discreet Illinoisan replied with a story of a reformed toper who, on being offered a drink, said, I can't take it, because I have signed the pledge. But, perhaps you could fix it so I could drink it unbeknownst to myself." From which the General rightfully concluded that the President would not break his heart if the pseudo-President should escape out of conspicuous martyrdom into the obscurity of exile.

The suffering lad who infests the neighborhood of the up-town hotels, bare-footed, these cold nights, appealing for charity, deserves encouragement. He takes two great risks, first of catching cold by going bare-footed, and second of losing bis shoes and stockings, which he leaves in a neighboring doorway while he plies his vocation.

It is wonderful how a quotation passes into the familiar speech of men, and how useful it may become to reporters. We have, during the present festive season, seen "merry as a marriage bell" in 478 newspapers; and this is the more remarkable. since wedding campanology isn't much cultivated in this country.

Some years ago Mr. P. P. F. Degrand, once well Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for \$1 15 a known as a broker in Boston, left a sum of money thousand, while far less valuable timber to be used in providing picture books for the small by the same Smith was valued at \$2 50 or \$3. The sale was made, without previous adverchildren of the public schools; and now, at this feative season, people are inquiring why the dear

THE CHIEF-JUSTICESHIP.

ASTOUNDING DEVELOPMENTS. THE SENATE CAUCUS AMAZED AT EVIDENCE OF MR. CUSHING'S DISLOYALTY DURING THE WAR-MR. CONKLING'S RESOLUTION APPROVING THE NOMI-NATION PROMPTLY AND UNANIMOUSLY VOTED DOWN-THE JUDICIARY COMMITTER INSTRUCTED TO ADVISE THE PRESIDENT TO WITHDRAW THE NOMINATION-A LETTER FROM MR. CUSHING TO JEFFERSON DAVIS-HIS OFFENSE SIMILAR TO THAT OF JESSE D. BRIGHT-THE PRESIDENT CRITICISED FOR NOT WITHDEAWING MR. CUSHING'S NAME

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, Jan. 13.—President Grant thought to make a Chief-Justice of Caleb Cushing, and has lost his new Minister to Spain. The developments made in the caucus of Republican Senators, to-day, were of the most astounding character, and Caleb Cushing stands to-night convicted of the offense for which Jesse D. Bright was expelled from the United States Senate in 1862. The President is shown to be guilty of allowing a day's session of the Senate to pass after having learned the damaging facts, without hastening to withdraw his name, and Senators of high rank in the Republican party are more than suspected of defending the nomination after they knew that the President's second choice for the exalted office of Chief-Justice had been in communication with the President of the Confederate States.

There are many remarkable things in connection with this whole proceeding in the Cushing matter. Never before, since the oldest Senator had a seat in the Chamber, did a party caucus meet to consider a nomination made by the President. All Executive nominations have heretofore been invariably considered by the Senate in Executive session, and in ce of the whole body, and no former effort can be recalled of an attempt to use the party machinery to force men to vote for the confirmation of a man whom they thought unfit for the position to which he was nominated. The caucus yesterday morning was ostensibly called to consider the order of business, but those who requested it intended that a matter of graver importance than the deciaion whether one bill or another should be first considered, should be the topic of debate. Senator Conkling, who, during his six years' term

had seen the caucus rule so successfully, determined

to crack the party whip over the heads of his political associates and bring them up, against their best judgment, if necessary, to vote for Mr. Cushing's confirmation. He moved a resolution, yesterday morning, that it was the sense of the caucus that the appointment ought to be approved. This gave rise to a most excited debate. Although no Senator knew what was discovered to-day, many of them had grave doubts of Mr. Cushing's political soundness, and they could see no reason why he should be honored by the Republican party. He was no influential leader, either in State or nation, backed by a large party, and whose defeat would alienate friends. He had no warm friends who pressed his name, except Gen. Butler, whose dictation the Senate would scarcely brook; Mr. Conkling, who has led the party more in the past than he is likely to in the future; Mr. Sumner, who has been drawn to him by a sympathy of tastes and the companionship of scholars; Mr. Boutwell, Secretary Fish, and a few others. Why should the Republican Senate, who had not been driven by any caucus to confirm the President's favorite, Mr. Williams, be forced to vote for a man whose republicanism was doubtful and to whom the party owed nothing, having paid liberally in each for whatever legal services he had rendered it !

The debate was resumed at the adjourned meeting of the caucus this morning with renewed vigor. Mr. Conkling saw Mr. Morton quietly but effectively working on the other side, and doubtless dreaded the possibility that his great rival for the leadership might be more successful than he. Mr. Edmunds, who would naturally be supposed to be on the other side, stood up in favor of the nomination. It was hard for him to admit that his Committee was guilty of an error in reporting so hastily and without consideration this important nomination. Mr. Boutwell was also on the side of the defense. A stormy time is reported, and it was cut short only by the arrival of the hour of the Senate's meeting.

To-day's session of the Senate was a short one, but its brief hours were employed by Gen. Butler, who still labored with Senators in the vain attempt to win them over to his friend. After a speech on the finances by Mr. Frelinghuysen, Clerk McPherson opportunely appeared at the bar of the House with solutions announcing the death of James Brooks and Representative Foster of Michigan. This afforded a good excuse for an early adjournment, which was carried after short enlogies by Senators Fenton and Ferry of Michigan. The Senate Chamwas soon deserted by Republican Senators, and the doors were closed on the third caucus on the Cushing nomination.

Since the morning adjournment Senator Sargent, through whose objection the nomination had gone over on Friday, and who had taken the wind out of Mr. Boutwell's sails in the morning by reading a letter written by Mr. Cushing in 1862, to a friend in New-Hampshire, denouncing the war in regular Vallandigham style, had obtained from the rebel archives the document that scaled the fate of the andidate. It was passed about from hand to hand and read by Senators with blank amazement, as the debate proceeded and Mr. Cushing's friends urged the passage of Mr. Conkling's resolution. Mr. Conkling nimself saw it, it is reported, and holding it up to the light of the window read its contents. Then he made a last appeal, making no reference to the letter. Disloyalty in a Southern man, who went with his State, in Mr. Conkling's sight, made him a traitor, and no man in the Senate can picture so vividly as he, the awful sinfulness of Southern Rebels. But for a citizen of Massachusetts to be in communication with the President of the Confederacy at the same time that he stood in confidential relations with the Federal Government, and to recommend the appointment of a man by Jefferson Davis, did not disqualify him from sitting on the Supreme Bench if the President nominated him for the high office of Judge.

Mr. Conkling would naturally be supposed to have been the first to withdraw his resolution, butt he did nothing of the kind, and it was left for Mr. Sargent to read the letter aloud in the caucus. That decided the question. It fell like a bombshell in the midst of the camp. Senators who had been urging confirmation looked each other blankly in the face, and knew not what to say. One Southern Republican asked if Mr. Cushing's disabilities had been removed, and when, after much confusion, the vote was taken, Mr. Conkling's resolution was defeated unanimously. Then, after some consultation, the Judiciary Committee was, without opposition, instructed to call upon the President and dvise him to withdraw Mr. Cushing's name. The following is the substance of the letter as repeated from memory by a man who read it: WASHINGTON, D. C., March 21, 1861.

Mr DRAR FRIEND: This will introduce Archibald Roane, a clerk in the Attorney-General's office for six or seven years. He has left the service here for his sentiments, because he is a Southern man by birth and educa tion, and is devoted to what he regards as his countrythe Confederacy. He has been a contributor to De Bow's Review, and is acquainted with all the questions which have undermined and have now broken up the Union. I commend him to your very favorable notice as worthy of confidence.

Caleb Cushing.
To Jefferson Davis. President Cenfederate States.

This letter is said to have secured Mr. Roane a position under the Confederacy which he held during the war. A striking similarity exists between this letter and that written by Jesse D. Bright to Mr. Davistwenty days earlier, and before Mr. Lincoln's inauguration, but for penning which he was, on motion of Mr. Wilkinson, on Feb. 5, 1863, expelled from the Senate. The following is a copy of Mr. Bright's letter :

WASHINGTON, March 1, 1861. My DEAR SIR; Allowine to introduce to your acquaint ance my triend, Thomas B. Lincoln of Texas. He visits your capital mainly to dispose of what he regards a great improvement in firearms. I recommend him to your favorable consideration as a gentleman of the first respectability and reliable in every respect. Very truly yours.

To him Excellency Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederation of States.

at Greenwood Cometery, was arrested by Sorgean McNamara of the Eighth Product Police. The result of the caucus was learned by the out-

side world soon after its adjournment, and caused ore excitement than any other recent event. The followers of Mr Conkling attempted to apread the report that the defeat had been the result of a fail ure to bring the Republican Senators to an agreement, and they carefully concealed the fact that such damaging documents had been produced. But the real facts soon became known, to a few at least, and were canvassed with great excitement. Some of the President's closest friends declare themselves astounded that when be learned of the existence of this letter he did not hasten at once to the Capitol, and inform Senators of it or withdraw the name. They say that he ought not to have delayed this duty a moment, but he allowed the opportunity to pass. The Republicans of the Senate were the first to move in the matter, and the President is thus placed in a very unenviable position.

IGENERAL PRESS DISPATCH. A number of friends called on Mr. Cushing today to converse with him about his chances for confirmation, and found him very cheerful regarding the prospect. He is reported to have laughingly said "that he would not be responsible for the results of the comments of the press on his nomination, as he had no hand in procuring it, and would accept the Senate's decision with equanimity."

AN EMINENT REPUBLICAN'S OPINION. THE QUALITIES OF MIND WHICH RENDER ME. CUSHING UNFIT FOR THE OFFICE.

A gentleman of high rank in the Republican party and former eminence in the victorious Reform party of 1871, whose political ability has raised him to position of great honor in the representative organization of the most cultured members of the Republican party in this city, stated yesterday that the confirmation of Caleb Cushing as Chief-Justice of the United States would inevitably cause much discord in the ranks of the Republican party. Mr. Cushing was a personal friend of his and was eminently fitted for the place if his intellectual imerits were alone considered. The qualities of mind necessary for a Chief-Justice required, however, added to intellectual strength, integrity, conscientiousness, and a devotion to principle. He was astonished to read in the newspapers that Senator Sumner would advocate the confirmation of Mr. Cushing, inasmuch as he considered that Mr. Summer knew the requirements for so lorty a indicial position, and also was well aware of facts which rendered Mr. Cushing unfit for the office. It would be a calamity to have such a man in the place, notwithstanding the somewhat anomalous argument advanced by his friends that he is so old that he could not hold the place long. He would indeed be entitled to resign on a full pension the day after his confirmation, as the law permits such retirement on the part of judges over 70 years old. It was not commendable to put as unit man in the position merely to give him a pension; and some men of 74 never die. Whom the next nominee will be, if Cushing be rejected, is a difficult problem. One could as easily guess the spots where lightning will strike. There could have been no greater difference between two men than between the two nominces, Williams and Cushing. The third nominee might be any man in the United States and not be a worse

GEN. GRANT'S THIRD CHOICE.

Washington Dispatch to Busion Post, Jan. 12.

In a conversation had with an Administration Senator late to-night, regarding Mr. Cushing's nomination, the President said: "I nominated a lawyer for Chief-Justice and you refused him because, you said, that he did not know enough; then I sent in the name of a man who is indorsed by the bar as a thorough lawyer, and you object to him because, you say, he is an atheist. Now, if you reject him I will send in the name of Jeremiah S. Black."

OBITUARY.

GAIL BORDEN.

Gail Borden, the inventor of the process of making condensed [milk, died on the 11th inst., at Bordenville, near Columbus, in Texas. His career was heckered and interesting. He was born in 1801, of New England parents, in the town of Norwich, N. Y., the eldest of seven children. He went west at the age of 13 with his father, who settled near Mauison, Ind., but finding his health impaired by the climate, he went to Mississippi and there engaged in teaching. Here he was appointed County Surveyor and also Deputy United was appointed county and married, he removed to Texas in 1829, his father and father-in-law with their families preceding him thither. His abilities soon brought him into prominence, and after conducting a newspaper, be was appointed by President Houston Collector of the Port of Galveston, and subsequently was agent for twelve years of the Galvestor City Company, a corporation holding several thousand acres on which the city is built. His experimental labors as an inventor resulted first in the production of a "meat biscuit," manufactured extensively in Texas, which with the view of supplying good and portable food for emigrants crossing the plains; but meeting with the opposition of army contractors, he lost heavily, and merged penniless from the unequal contest he had maintained.

Coming North, he turned his attention to the preservation of milk, and in 1853 claimed a patent for " producing concentrated sweet milk by evaporation in vacuo, the same having no sugar or other foreign matter mixed with it." Commissioner Mason was not convinced that this process had any special merits, contending that the same results might be obtained by evaporating milk in the open air : and it was not until reenforced by scientific opinions that Mr. Borden, in 1856, received a patent. The development of the invention was now a source of fresh embarrassments. The inventor had parted with all but three-eighths of his interest in the patent, when after two unsuccessful attempts to establish works, the New-York Condensed Milk Company was formed, and began business on an extensive scale at Wassaic, Dutchess County, N. Y. This was in 1860, soon after which the civil war caused the product to become quickly and extensively known, as it became an essential article in military and naval supplies. business of milk condensing rapidly expanded, and works were built at Brewster's Station on the Harlem line, and at Elgin, 42 miles from Chicago, in both of which Mr. Borden owned one-half. During the war, when our soldiers owned one-half. During the war, when our soldiers needed meat juices in a condense d form, Mr. Borden resumed his experimental labors, and pro duced an entract of beef of superior quality. Finding during late years that its cost retarded the sale of this article, he devoted much time and money to establishing its manufacture in Texas, where it could be made cheaply and well. Mr. Borden also made excellent preparations in a condensed form of tea, confee, and cocos, prepared penmican for use upon Dr. Kane's polar expeditions, and succeeded in condensing juices so as to retain all that constitutes the peculiar value of the fruit from which they were made. Mr. Borden made liberal use of the great wealth which he had acquired. Among other acts of practical benevolence it is mentioned that some years ago, hearing that ministers were shamefully underpaid in Connecticut, he gave a salary to a missionary to go through the State and preach greater liberality to the churches.

PERSONAL

Wilkie Collins will read in Chicago next

Mayor Hyde of Newton, Mass., proposes to saume the duties of Chief of Police, and thus save the Western newspapers say that ex-Gov. C. C.

Washburn of Wisconsin has aspirations for the Spanish mission in case Mr. Cushing becomes Chief Justice. The Rev. Samuel Scoville of Norwich, N.

Y., has demonstrated his belief in muscular Christianity by accepting the position of Chief Engineer of the Fire Department. Congressman Kellogg of Connecticut is still

detained at his home by the illness of his wife. She has been dangerously sick, but hopes are now entertained

Mr. Walter Brackett's four exquisite pietures of salmon, which were on exhibition in New-York a year ago, have since attracted great attention in the Crystal Palace Exhibition in England, where they were placed in the Queen's corridor, when the banquet was given to the Shah. They were subsequently bought by Mr. Richard Potter, President of the Grand Trank Bail-

SAD TRAGEDY IN BROOKLYN.

Mrs. Emma C. Murdock, who resided in Twenty-second-st., near Sixth-ave., Brooklyn, left home yesterday morning, to visit some friends in Platbush, ntending to spend the night there and return to-day. It seems, however, that she altered her plans, for she arrived at home shortly before 9 p. m., and endeavored to enter the house through the cellar. Her husband, Reuben M. Murdock, hearing the noise, went out, and in the darkness saw what ne supposed to be a burgiar trying to force an entrance to his dwelling. Drawing his revolver, he fired with eadly aim, for the built entered his wife's brain, killing her instantly. Murdock, who is a special p